

states otherwise, the withdrawal of a notice of contest, citation, notification of proposed penalty, or petition for modification of abatement period will be with prejudice.

(c) *Filing; service and notice.* A settlement submitted for approval after the Judge's report has been directed for review shall be filed with the Executive Secretary. When a settlement agreement is filed with the Judge or the Executive Secretary, proof of service shall be filed with the settlement agreement, showing service upon all parties and authorized employee representatives in the manner prescribed by § 2200.7(c) and the posting of notice to non-party affected employees in the manner prescribed by § 2200.7(g). The parties shall also file a final consent order for adoption by the Judge. If the time has not expired under these rules for electing party status, or if party status has been elected, an order terminating the litigation before the Commission because of the settlement shall not be issued until at least 10 days after service or posting to consider any affected employee's or authorized employee representative's objection to the reasonableness of any abatement time. The affected employee or authorized employee representative shall file any such objection within this time. If such objection is filed or stated in the settlement agreement, the Commission or the Judge shall provide an opportunity for the affected employees or authorized employee representative to be heard and present evidence on the objection, which shall be limited to the reasonableness of the abatement time.

(d) *Form of settlement document.* It is preferred that settlement documents be typewritten in conformance with § 2200.30(a). However, a settlement document that is hand-written or printed in ink and is legible shall be acceptable for filing.

[51 FR 32015, Sept. 8, 1986, as amended at 57 FR 41688, Sept. 11, 1992]

#### **§ 2200.101 Settlement Judge procedure.**

(a) *Appointment of Settlement Judge.* (1) This section applies only to notices of contests by employers and to applications for fees under the Equal Access to Justice Act and 29 CFR part 2204.

(2) Upon motion of any party following the filing of the pleadings (or notice of simplified proceedings), or otherwise with the consent of the parties at any time in the proceedings, the Chief Administrative Law Judge or the Chairman may assign a case to a Settlement Judge for processing under this section whenever it is determined that there is a reasonable prospect of substantial settlement with the assistance of mediation by a Settlement Judge. In the event either the Secretary or the employer objects to the use of a Settlement Judge procedure, such procedure shall not be imposed.

(3) The settlement negotiations under this section shall be for a period not to exceed 45 days.

(b) *Powers and duties of Settlement Judges.* (1) The Judge shall confer with the parties on subjects and issues of whole or partial settlement of the case.

(2) The Judge may allow or suspend discovery during the time of assignment.

(3) The Judge may suggest privately to each attorney or other representative of a party what concessions his or her client should consider, and assess privately with each attorney or other representative the reasonableness of the party's case or settlement position.

(4) The Judge shall seek resolution of as many of the issues in the case as is feasible.

(c) *Settlement conference and other communication—*(1) *Types of conferences.* In general it is expected that the Settlement Judge shall communicate with the parties by a conference telephone call. The Settlement Judge, however, may schedule a personal conference with the parties under one or more of the following circumstances:

(i) It is possible for the Settlement Judge to schedule in one day three or more cases for conference at or near the same location;

(ii) The offices of the attorneys or other representatives of the parties, as well as that of the Settlement Judge, are located in the same metropolitan area;

(iii) A conference may be scheduled in a place and on a day that the Judge is scheduled to preside in other proceedings under this part;

(iv) Any other suitable circumstances in which, with the concurrence of the Chief Administrative Law Judge, the Settlement Judge determines that a personal meeting is necessary for a resolution of substantial issues in a case and the holding of a conference represents a prudent use of resources.

(2) *Participation in conference.* The Settlement Judge may recommend that the attorney or other representative who is expected to try the case for each party be present, and, without regard to the scope of the attorney's or other representative's powers, may also recommend that the parties, or agents having full settlement authority, be present. The parties, their representatives, and attorneys are required to be completely candid with the Settlement Judge so that he may properly guide settlement discussions. The failure to be present at a settlement conference or the refusal to cooperate fully within the spirit of this rule may result in the termination of the settlement proceeding under this section. The Settlement Judge may make such other and additional requirements of the parties and persons having an interest in the outcome as to him shall seem proper in order to expedite an amicable resolution of the case. No evidence of statements or conduct in proceedings under this section will be admissible in any subsequent hearing, except by stipulation of the parties. Documents disclosed in the settlement process may not be used in litigation unless obtained through appropriate discovery or subpoena.

(d) *Report of Settlement Judge.* (1) With the consent of the parties, the Settlement Judge may request from the Chief Administrative Law Judge an enlargement of the time of the settlement period not exceeding 20 days. This request, and any action of the Chief Administrative Law Judge in response thereto, may be written or oral.

(2) Under other circumstances the Settlement Judge, following the expiration of the settlement period or at such earlier date that he determines further negotiations would be fruitless, shall promptly notify the Chief Administrative Law Judge in writing of the status of the case. If he has not approved a full settlement pursuant to

§ 2200.100 of these rules, such report shall include written stipulations embodying the terms of such partial settlement as has been achieved during the assignment.

(3) At the termination of the settlement period without a full settlement, the Chief Administrative Law Judge shall promptly assign the case to a different Administrative Law Judge for appropriate action on the remaining issues, unless the parties request otherwise. The Settlement Judge shall not discuss the merits of the case with any Administrative Law Judge or other person, nor be called as a witness in any hearing of the case.

(e) *Non-reviewability.* Any decision concerning the assignment of a particular Settlement Judge or the decision by any party or Settlement Judge to terminate proceedings under this section is not subject to review by, appeal to, or rehearing by any subsequent presiding officer, the Chief Administrative Law Judge, or the Commission.

[51 FR 32015, Sept. 8, 1986; 52 FR 13832, Apr. 27, 1987; 62 FR 35963, July 3, 1997]

#### § 2200.102 Withdrawal.

A party may withdraw its notice of contest, citation, notification of proposed penalty, or petition for modification of abatement period at any stage of a proceeding. The notice of withdrawal shall be served in accordance with § 2200.7(c) upon all parties and authorized employee representatives that are eligible to elect, but have not elected, party status. It shall also be posted in the manner prescribed in § 2200.7(g) for the benefit of any affected employees not represented by an authorized employee representative who are eligible to elect, but have not elected, party status. Proof of service shall accompany the notice of withdrawal.

[51 FR 32015, Sept. 8, 1986; 52 FR 13832, Apr. 27, 1987]

#### § 2200.103 Expedited proceeding.

(a) *When ordered.* Upon application of any party or intervenor or upon its own motion, the Commission may order an expedited proceeding. When an expedited proceeding is ordered by the Commission, the Executive Secretary shall notify all parties and intervenors.